[For definitions and explanations of native terms see Index, category 116, 6: Spate AW1 India, pp. 789-821.]

[For glossary, see category 116, index.]

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PREFACE.

104 NEARLY all that it was necessary for me to say by way of introduction, I have written in the first chapter. Only here, on the threshold, should be pointed out the system on which the Indian names and other words have been spelt. I have followed that which has variously been called—after those who have either elaborated or applied it—the Jonesian, Forbesian, or Hunterian system, but which now, from the increasing use of it and from its adoption by some of the departments of the Government of India, fairly merits to be called the Indian system of applying the Roman alphabet. In this the ten vowel sounds which occur in the languages of northern India are represented by the five vowels of our alphabet, by an accentuation (to denote elongation) of three of them, and by two diphthongs. The following table will make clear to anyone who speaks English the exact native Indian pronunciation of these vowels. In the middle column is an English word whose vowel-sound corresponds with that of the character to the left of it, while the third column shows the same word as it would be spelt on the Indian system, to retain its original sound.

Indian vowel.	English word to exemplify the pronunciation.	Indian spelling of the English word, the vowel excepting the same.
a	hum	hum
ā	palm	pālm
i	hit	hit
ī	heat	hīt
u	pull	pul
ū	pool	pūl
e	day	de
o	bowl	bol
ai	fine	fāin
au	fowl	faul

For the elongation of the vowels *a*, *i* and *u* I have used the long mark ¯; others who follow this system use the acute

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104 accent ˊ, and others the circumflex accent ˆ; in any case the same effect on the sound is intended.

The power given to the consonants varies little from that which they have in English; only one or two remarks are necessary. There are two kinds of *t*, of *d*, and of *r*, one dental, made by the tongue against the teeth, one cerebral, made by the tongue against the back part of the palate; these I have not distinguished except in Appendices I., II., III., the special object of which required the distinction.* In these places the cerebral *ṭ*, *ḍ*, and *ṛ* are marked by the letters being put in a type different from that of the rest of the word. Also the nasal *n* (as in the French *on*) is distinguished by a dot above it thus *ṅ*. The letter *c* is not used except in the combination *ch*, which has the power of *ch* in *church*. *Sh* is pronounced as in English. *G* is always hard as in *go*. *J* is to be pronounced as it is in the English word *jam*. *Q* stands for a more deeply guttural *k*. An apostrophe ' stands for the Arabic letter 'ain; in pronouncing Indian words it may be neglected with little harm, since the natives of India make little or no difference for it.

I have endeavoured to carry out this system consistently except in a very few cases. Of these exceptions an instance is to be found in the title of the book, where the name 'Jummoo' must be pronounced in *English fashion*, and I have adhered to the same spelling of that place all through the text and in the maps. My reason for making this exception was that the name would necessarily be read before this preface, and yet without a previous explanation there was no likelihood of the reader getting anywhere near the right pronunciation if it had been spelt on the Indian system. Had I systematically transliterated the name as it is found in the two characters Devanágarí and Persian, it would be respectively *Jaṁṁú* and *Jaṁṁūṅ*, with the nasal *ṅ*. Either of these forms would have been such a stumbling block at the beginning that I thought it best in this case to be inconsistent. Again, 'Kashmir' I have all through spelt without the long mark which, by the rule, it should have over the *i*. This spelling has

* In the Index also, the native words have these letters so distinguished.

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become common in England, and since it is so little different from the systematic form, it seemed unnecessary to disturb it; and this applies to a few other words, such as 'Rajja,' which should have a long mark over the first a. It may also be mentioned that 'Himalaya' (which I have everywhere spelt thus) should, to denote its right pronunciation, also have a long mark over the first a. 104

One difficulty I have had with reference to some of the names on the maps. The names of those places (not indeed many) with the pronunciation of which I am not familiar, have been taken from various maps, chiefly from those of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. Now this Survey in constructing the Kashmir series spelt the names according to no system at all; the same vowel will, sometimes in the same name even, have two different powers. While trying, then, to reduce these to the Indian system, I have in some cases been uncertain what sound was intended by the word as I found it on the maps; hence some errors may have crept in.

I wish here to call attention to Appendix VII., which contains tables of the Census and the Trade of the Territories. The Census was taken after I left Kashmir, and the information reached me too late for incorporation in the text. My estimate of the population of Jummoo given in p. 63, must be corrected by reference to the Table. 161 162

In conclusion, I wish to offer my acknowledgments to Mr. Frith for the permission to reproduce some of his beautiful photographs.

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